

at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50.

**Boys' Misses' and Childrens' Wear,**

in great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.

I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and a heavy season's stock, to offer better prices.

**Local Money**

than any other concerns do. I am not gassing but telling a plain solid truth. I have now in store a good stock of

**Custom Made Work,**

and am prepared, as usual, to

**MANUFACTURE TO ORDER**

with despatch and reasonable rates.

For those who desire garments better-fitted, an elegantly graceful and hospitable to a continuance of the same, I would add a call from about purchasing something well suited to I can save them a Milwaukee Chicago or St. Louis outfit. M. W. H.

Sign of Big Box, opposite McKee & Bro's, Main street, near Court.

adw:it


mentioned.—Dated August 21, 1862  
S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

The above sale is further postponed to the 24 day of  
December, 1852, at the place and hour of day above  
mentioned.—Dated November 24, 1862.  
Wm. L. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

OF  
CHARLES B. FARWELL. SIMON FARWELL

**FARWELL & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 130 SOUTH WATER  
STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Liberal cash advances on  
property in store  
HERRINGTON—Conley, Farwell & Co., Grays, Phelps &  
Co., G. U. Cook & Co. oc4ddm

**INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC**  
**Miss Margaret B. West,**  
TEACHER of Piano Forte and Singing on the novel  
and most approved principles. Instruction in  
position both in tone and style. Lessons given (1) de-  
scribed at the pupil's residence.  
Residence (1) in Rev. Mr. Beecher's corner of High and  
Walworth streets opposite the residence of M. S. Fisher.  
Req. April 18th, 1863. r. 1

 U. V. S. AIKEN, 2d Lt.  
8th Infantry U. S. Army,  
Recruits Inspector.  
goldmin

**That Cheap Hosiery.**  
We have this day received 100 dozen more  
those  
**Extra Cheap 'Stockings,**  
which we are selling at 10c and 12 1/2 c a pair, worth  
double the money. 150 60 dozen of those.

**20 Cent Linen Handkerchiefs.**  
which we are selling at 10c. These regular quality  
handkerchiefs at 8c, and all other good proportion.  
J. E. LITTL  
RICE, GAUL & RICE.

**Union Envelopes!**  
A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Em-  
of our Union beautifully printed on them, may be  
found at  
J. E. LITTL  
DEARBORN.

**Job Printing, cheap, at this Office**

county for terms beginning on the 1st day of January, 1902.

00447w      **BATES & NIGHTLIS,**  
Plaintiffs Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

**ORPHANT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
Levi A Ward, plaintiff; Elmy Allen, Louis Allen and  
Harriet J. Denicott, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-  
closure and sale of said court rendered in the above  
action on the day of June, A. D. 1902, and in pursuance  
at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the trou-  
dor of the Rock County Bank, in the city of Janesville,  
Wisconsin.

**THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,**  
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all those parcels of lan-  
guage in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin  
and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter  
of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the south-  
east quarter of section ten (10), and the northeast quar-  
ter of the southeast quarter and the northwest quarter  
of the southeast quarter of section eleven (11), all in  
township one (1) north, of range four north (4) east,  
so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the  
same of the full value of said land, as shown on the  
plat of said section, as shown on the plat of said section  
of the 1st day of January, 1902.

H. K. Whitton,      S. J. M. PUTNAM,  
Attorney,      Sheriff of Rock County.

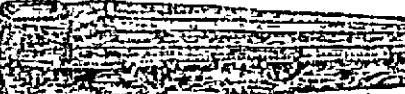
00433m

**Greatly Reduced Prices.**

In addition to the articles manufactured by himself he keeps a large stock of Imported Furniture, which embraces everything needed for household use, and which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest styles and superior quality.

Especially, of all sizes and trimmed in every variety of style, commensurate with the price.

**Metallic Burial Cases and Urns.**



I have just received a large assortment of these articles, of an improved style and perfectly airtight. As none have been kept in this city for the last three or four years, much inconvenience has been experienced in securing for them.

I invite an examination of all my stock, knowing that I can give satisfaction both in quality and price.

Shop on Milwaukee street, second door above Central Bank, sign of the coffin.

N. SWAENH,  
Janesville, Wis. JoliaLawGm

**SPONGES,**  
for the Bath, also for Infants.

**FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS**

**POMADES, HAIR OILS,**

**FINE COLOGNES,**

**LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,**

at **TALLMAN & COLLINS,**  
and 216 Broadway **Druggists**

---

**KEROSENE LAMPS.**

**K**EROSENE Lamps, embracing almost every variety and style, at

**Very Low Prices,**

at the sign of the **GOLDEN MORTAR,**  
and 216 Broadway **East side of Main street.**

---

**MACHINE OIL!**

**A** VERY superior article, at Schuch's Drug Store

at **SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,**  
and 216 Broadway **Main Street**

**RECEIVED** today, a large assortment of Lamp  
bought before the rise and will send 1  
entirely new and very pretty patterns. Large  
assortment of all kinds of

**LAMP GOODS,**  
Crystal Chandeliers, Burners to sell separate, Wicking  
Brushes, Glass Shades, Lamp Shades and Lamp G  
sockets for holding kerosene Lamps, New Lamps to  
burn without chimneys, Hall Lamps. Also the be  
assortment of

**CROCKERY**  
ever brought to this town. Plugs and Gold Pan  
China, Plugs, Ware, Table Cutlery, Glass Ware, Ma  
tania Ware, &c.  
Januville, October 17, 1862. oldfawit

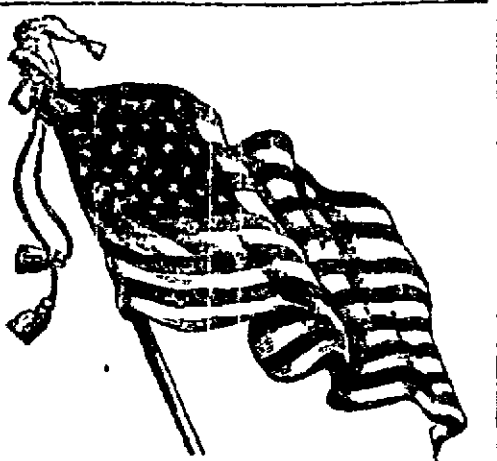
**New Books.**  
THE Heroes of the South, or the National of the  
American Conflict, by E. W. Ryland, &c.  
Also, Pearl of the Islands. Author of Tormentor  
Mr. Harriet Beecher Stowe. myfale

**ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S CLERK**  
For Sale at this Office.









Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Grant's Army in Motion.

Gen. Grant is in the field in person. His army arrived at Lagrange, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, on the 5th, and were still there on the 7th. Gen. Hamilton's division arrived at Grand Junction on the 4th, and encamped two miles southwest of that place on the 7th. His army was expected to remain there for several days. The forces are all destined for Holly Springs, Mississippi, twenty-five miles south, where the enemy is reported to be in large force. A great battle is imminent, and cannot be long delayed, if the rebels do not retreat.

Resistance to the Draft.

The disturbance in Ozaukee county, on account of the draft, is considered somewhat serious. Six companies of the 28th regiment, under Col. Lewis, have been sent there to secure obedience to the laws. They have probably arrived at their place of destination, as they left Milwaukee Tuesday evening. Ten thousand rounds of ammunition were forwarded to them from Madison.

It is reported that the mob in Milwaukee consider the postponement of the draft to the 19th inst. evidence that they have intimidated the Governor. They will find this as much of a delusion as the promises of the democratic leaders that if they obtained a large democratic majority in Milwaukee county, there would be no draft. We much mistake the firmness of Gov. Salomon if he does not promptly dispel this mistake on their part.

The patriotic counties of this state that have filled their quotas of volunteers will expect that those districts which are behind shall be compelled to furnish their proportion of men for the defence of the country. The Governor has the power to enforce the draft, as there are five full regiments in the state, armed and equipped; besides this, the militia of the state may be called upon, and we are quite sure there would be a willing response.

It is not at all remarkable that the threatened resistance to the draft proceeds from those localities where there are the largest democratic majorities. It is a fitting commentary upon the sentiments of the Ryan address which are so generally popular in Milwaukee and Ozaukee.

Hon. Walter D. McInnes has been appointed provost marshal of this state, and has gone to the infected districts on the lake shore, where the exercise of the authority vested in him by the national government may become necessary.

The following dispatch was received at the executive office on Tuesday:

To Gov. SALOMON:—The militia rolls of Ozaukee county have been seized and destroyed by a mob. Pors, Blair, White, Towley, and several of the citizens have been seriously injured. The houses of Pors, Louiss, Hunt, Blair, and Dr. Stillman have been nearly demolished. Ramsey's, White's, and Towley's houses are threatened, and may be destroyed before this reaches you. The mob numbered several hundred.

The Madison Journal of Tuesday says: They have rejoined the draft, destroyed the box containing the names of those subjected to military duty, torn up the lists, assaulted and wounded the draft commissioner, Mr. Pors, and several other peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and demolished their houses. We are also informed that the houses of Bank Controller Ramsey, Judge White and others are threatened with destruction. Mr. Ramsey's only offense is that he is a state officer and a loyal citizen. He is not at home, being occupied with his duties here, and if in his absence his wife and children are turned into the street, and his house destroyed, it will be an act of wanton madness such as even mobs seldom commit. Judge White is a democrat, but a loyal man, and we presume his only offense has been in submitting to the laws.

This lawless violence will not be of long continuance. Governor Salomon is taking prompt measures to restore order and the supremacy of the legitimate and regular authorities. There will be no hesitating tenderness or weak and injudicious lenity. The mob must disperse and submit, or suffer for the just consequences of their acts. They have appealed to force, and if they do not quickly return to their allegiance, the strong arm of the military power will be irresistibly and unsparringly employed to reduce them to order.

Bank Controller Ramsey left this afternoon for his home in Ozaukee, to protect his family and property from the threatened assaults of the rioters.

There is also trouble about the draft in Washington county. The Milwaukee Sentinel of to-day says:

The draft commissioner for Washington county, who performed his duties at West Bend on Monday, was yesterday assailed by a band of men, but succeeded in making his escape on horseback to Schleisenger, whence he came into the city. We do not learn that any special harm was done. The commissioner brought with him the names of those drafted. Judge Friebe attempted to pacify the crowd, and stated his intention, as a drafted man, to go into camp with them, but it had no effect.

The Sentinel also gives the following additional news from Ozaukee county:

Passengers by the propeller Kenosha last evening state that the mob in opposition to the draft in Port Washington have

done much damage to private property. They are reported to have two or three families with which to report any attempt to coerce them. Some 600 troops have gone out.

The Harper's Ferry Investigation.

GEN. HALLOCK ON McCLELLAN.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

Washington, Nov. 10. The following paragraph contains the summary of the Harper's Ferry commission touching Gen. White: "Of the subordinate officers referred to in this case, with the exception of Colonel Thomas H. Ford, the commission finds nothing in their conduct that calls for censure. On the contrary, Gen. Julius White merits approbation. He appears, from the evidence, to have acted with decided capability and courage." The following is the concluding paragraph which deals with General McClellan: "The commission has remarked freely on the conduct of Col. Miles, an able officer killed in one of the battles of our country, and it cannot, from any motive of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The general-in-chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the army invading the state of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing the invading enemy. The general-in-chief also testified that, in his opinion, Gen. McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the commission fully concurs. The evidence thus introduced confirms the commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as a military stronghold, was not adequately guarded. The general-in-chief should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been secured, and probably saved 2000 at Antietam.

How important was this defense we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men, comprising at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third was attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this the main body was up in Virginia. By reference to the evidence it will be seen that at the moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, his little army was in reality relieved by Gen. Franklin's and Sumner's corps at Crampton Gap, within seven miles of his position, and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry no time was given to parole prisoners even, before 20,000 troops hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or have been taken in detail, with the river dividing his forces.

(Signed) D. HUNTER, Major General.

Pres. J. H. H. judge advocate general in this report. Gen. Cadwalader, Gen. Angur, Maj. Don Platt and Capt. Ball, being the whole of the commission, and four of them being regular army officers coincide. Major Platt is understood to be the writer of the report.

The following correspondence contains, it is stated, some of the reasons why the President has concurred with his military advisers in making the recent important change in the command of the army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Oct. 23, 1862. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir:—In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report:

First, That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McClellan, are made by his staff officers on the chiefs of bureau here—that is, the quartermaster supplies, by his chief quartermaster on quartermaster general; for commissary supplies by his chief commissary on the commissary general.

No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the secretary of war, and none upon the general-in-chief.

Second, On several occasions Gen. McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately reported to the heads of bureau, in order to report; it is estimated that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the quartermaster general had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as it could be ascertained, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau in issuing all the supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan, or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occurred in forwarding supplies by said road on account of the crowded condition of railroad depots, or of a want of sufficient number of cars, but whenever notified of this fact agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Hout, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains.

An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan, will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments. From all the information that I can obtain I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than in the case of our armies in the west. The latter have operated at much greater distance from the sources of supplies, and have far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third, Soon after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the east and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from that place. On October 1st, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once, and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying until the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads.

On the 6th of October he was promptly ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. I said to him, "Your army must move now, while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth, In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac he could have received his supplies almost as readily as remaining inactive on the north side.

Fifth, On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movement, General McClellan stated that he would retreat at least three days to supply the 1st, 5th and 6th corps, that they needed shoes, and other indispensable articles of clothing as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only halting for the distribution of his supplies. On the 11th of October he telegraphed to me that a por-

tion of his supplies, sent by railroad, had been delayed. As already stated, agents were being sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date, the 11th, General McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th of October, he complained that the rate of supply was only 150 horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington. I immediately directed the quartermaster general to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to General McClellan. General Meigs reported to me on the 16th of October, that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks had been 1,459 per week, or 8,544 in all.

In addition he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and the number of these animals with General McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac, was over 3,100. He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, Gen. McClellan stated in regard to Gen. Meigs' report, that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "That Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned, immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department.

On the 20th of October he reported, as the result of his investigation, that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermasters of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st, and that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more had been ordered.

Col. Ingalls, mid-de-camp and chief of staff to McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders."

On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that the clothing was "not detained in the cars at depots. Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arriving and is issued, but more is still wanted."

I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. I can furnish no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles. In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of procuring, communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper bureau of the war department, I report that in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.

It is due to Gen. Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gen. McClellan. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. W. HALLOCK, General-in-Chief. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, To Brigadier General Meigs:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in my letter or dispatch to make any accusation against yourself or your department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey, was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. The radical emancipation party in Missouri have elected five members of congress, and it is thought carried the legislature. This result is as unexpected as it is gratifying. It is a sign that a new party is rising in the south, not at all favorable to the pro-slavery democratic party of the north.

It is a significant fact, derived from the results of the late elections, that wherever, in state or county, the republican organization has been retained and no attempts made to conciliate conservatism with Union tickets, but where the radical doctrines of the republican party have been most faithfully upheld, there our majorities have been largest.

MORE THURSTON COMPLIMENTARY.—The Madison Journal, in noticing some military changes in this state, says:

"Capt. Trowbridge, mustering officer at Milwaukee, we understand, is relieved by Capt. Mizner. It will be difficult for him to make himself as generally unpopular as his predecessor, so effectively to secure the ill-will of all who have dealings with him."

No man who has had any business transactions with Capt. Trowbridge will hesitate to endorse this allusion as to the manner in which he has conducted his official business, and it is strange that the government so long retained him in a position in which he incurred the ill-will of all who were compelled to have any dealings with him.

Col. Lewis, of the 28th regiment, has been appointed draft commissioner for the county of Milwaukee.

The draft in that place has been postponed until the 19th, by an order of the adjutant general which we publish to-day. The Milwaukee mob will probably have a good time if they attempt to interfere with the proceedings.

Among the leaders of the mob in Milwaukee, to resist the draft, was one Adam Poertner, just elected to the assembly on the democratic ticket. He ought to be promptly arrested and confined. Such a man has no right to sit in the legislature of a loyal state.—Madison Journal.

The seat of Congressman Cox, of Ohio, is to be contested by Mr. Shellabarger, who is confident that he can prove fraudulent votes more than enough to defeat his opponent. Cox's majority is only 283.

GENERAL MITCHELL'S FAMILY.—General Mitchell has left six children, three sons and three daughters, whose mother died something over a year ago. His youngest son is now at West Point, and the other two were with him as members of his staff.

It is now believed that, notwithstanding the democratic gains at the recent elections, the administration will have a majority in the next congress.

FIVE JUST MEN IN SON.—The Richmond Examiner enumerates five men in the north whom it compares to the "five just men in Sodom"—Franklin Pierce, C. L. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Thomas and Horatio Seymour.

SOMETHING OF A WIN.—The N. Y. Express says that John Morrissey, the pugilist, won \$25,000 on Seymour's election.

ELECTED AGAIN.—Caleb Cushing is again elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from Newburyport.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THIS DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

A fire occurred here last night which destroyed Stewell's warehouse, stables, 600 bales of cotton, some produce, &c. The loss will exceed \$50,000.

New York, Nov. 11.

Sailed this morning from quarantine, the United States transports, Catawba, Matanzas, Pocahontas, Connecticut, and United States, for Fortress Monroe, with Corcoran's brigade.

At a democratic meeting last evening, John Van Buren nominated General McClellan for President in 1864.

Lord Lyons, the English minister, is still at the Brevoort House. He has received a large number of distinguished visitors since his arrival last Saturday. His Lordship paid General Scott a very lengthy visit yesterday afternoon.

Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds, &c., belonging to Riggs & Co., stolen from the Bank of America on the 5th inst., were recovered by the police yesterday from the hands of a noted receiver of stolen property.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—President Lincoln and family moved back to the White House to-day from the Soldiers' Home.

A. D. Richardson, chief correspondent of the Tribune, with Burnside's army, was run down yesterday by six bullets on McClellan's staff, moved by drunkenness and a spirit of hostility to the Tribune.

To-night McClellan arrived in a special train, decorated with flags, and was saluted by artillery and troops drawn up in line.

Gen. Sykes is the only officer of rank who offered to resign on the reception of the news of McClellan's removal, and he proposed that the regulars should lay down their arms. McClellan advised him not to do so.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The Memphis Bulletin says a Holly Springs has been evacuated by the rebel forces. In a later article it contradicts the statement, and says a gentleman arrived at Memphis who left Holly Springs on Friday noon.

At that time the rebels still held it. He also says they had thrown forward a force of 15,000 men as far as Lamar—distant ten miles.

From a highly credible source, and one which has later news, we learn that the rebels have fallen back, and the advance spoken of was simply to cover their movements. We also learn that the advance guard of the federal army was within a few miles of Holly Springs. Our informant says that one sub division of Pemberton's army is back of Tallahatchie River, another has gone to Jackson, and still another to Meridian.

A letter from Holly Springs to the Mobile Tribune, says there are not a thousand blankets in Price's army corps. Blankets and knapsacks were nearly all thrown away in their retreat from Iuka and Corinth, and there are none now to supply the want.

Socks and under clothing they equally need. Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, announces that the union dioceses of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia is complete, under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America, and that the first general council will meet in Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, Nov. 12th.

One cause of the rebels evacuating Holly Springs is their general loss of confidence in Van Dorn. A battle under him could not but prove disastrous.

A dispatch to Gen. Tuttle from Gen. Ransom, at Fort Donelson, says:

My command arrived here to-day, and leave for Paducah, via Fort Henry, to-morrow. We have marched 150 miles, and have killed sixteen, wounded forty, captured twenty men and one hundred horses and mules, and any quantity of arms and hats, and drove him to the other side of the Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Accounts from Manassas Junction to-day say the railroad is in good order from Catlett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar Run bridge, and all the way up to Rappahannock Station. Contrabands coming out on their lines at Rappahannock Station report Longstreet in command of the rebel forces at Culpepper, and that Lee, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say that Gen. A. P. Hill's force continues with Stonewall Jackson's, somewhere in the valley, and that Longstreet's forces, and others at Culpepper, were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond.

Scouts from Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps yesterday, reported the enemy's pickets at both, and a Union lady sent to our lines under a flag of truce, says Gen. Hill was two days before lying on the other side of the Gap.

New York, Nov. 11.

The following is the order relieving Gen. McClellan:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. 6, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 182.—By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major General McClellan be relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that Major General Burnside take command of that army. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

St. Louis, Nov. 11.

The Evening News has seen a private letter from Springfield which says Schofield is moving back to that point. Scarcity of forage in Arkansas is said to be the cause.

Boston, Nov. 11.

An error has been discovered in the first count of the votes of the 3d congressional district, which elects Hon. A. H. Rives to congress in place of Mr. Sleeper, by twelve majority.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. Special to Times.—Gen. Halleck, it is said, will visit the army of the Potomac on a tour of inspection, and to consult with Gen. Burnside.

Medical Director Crane reports from Hilton Head that in his judgment it would be extremely imprudent to subject unacclimated troops to the dangers of yellow fever in the department of the south until after a severe frost. This strong opinion will probably cause some little delay in the sailing of Hunter's command.

Gen. Augur will be commissioned major general to-morrow, for gallant conduct during Pope's Virginia campaign, and especially for service at Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded. He and Gen. Andrews have been ordered to report to Gen. Banks.

Gen. Morris will be in command at Baltimore until Gen. Schenck is sufficiently recovered.

The committee on fortifications have appointed Gen. Cullum and Barnard, of the

engineers, and Barry of the artillery, as sub-committee for minutely inspecting and reporting upon the various works and lines of defense around this city. These officers have already examined 26 of our defensive works, and suggested alterations and additions, but on the whole are well satisfied with the works as originally planned.

The charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter, for misconduct at Bull Run, cannot be investigated till the arrival of Gen. Pope. A dispatch was received last night from Gen. Pope giving the names of 300 Indians condemned to be hung, requesting an approval of the court martial sentence. It was replied to by the President that only the ringleaders shall be executed, and asking for a copy of the evidence.

It is expected that the Intelligence of to-morrow will contain Gen. Scott's reply to Buchanan's letter.

Special to Tribune.—Recent reconnaissance indicate that two divisions of rebel cavalry are between the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and one division in the vicinity of the old battle ground of Cedar Mountain, under command of Gen. D. H. Hill. Gen. Hampton's legion, consisting of a brigade of cavalry from Stuart's division, was between Little Washington and Sperryville yesterday, and the artillery with him yesterday morning shelled the camp of the 8th Illinois cavalry. Gen. Willcox promptly moved his division to the support of Gen. Averill, whose entire brigade was but a short distance from him. Gen. Averill held ill Col. Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois, now commands the brigade. Gen. Taylor, with a brigade of infantry from Gen. Rickwits' division, now commanded by General Griffin, has occupied the village of Jefferson, four miles from the Rappahannock, on the road from Warrenton Springs to Culpepper.

The following is from our special correspondent at Warrenton, dated last evening: General Burnside's staff has not yet been announced, but it is understood that he retains his own personal staff and the department staff of Gen. McClellan, including Adj. Gen. Seth Williams and Lieut. Col. Hardee. Maj. Gen. Park will continue to be Gen. Burnside's chief of staff. This gives very general satisfaction. For this most responsible position hardly second to that of the commanding general, he is believed to possess peculiar fitness. The feeling throughout the army towards Gen. Burnside is very warm and cordial.

Thirty of our regular cavalry, under Lieut. Ash, 2d dragons, went out foraging ten miles to the south yesterday, encountering a whole squadron of the 6th Virginia rebel cavalry. They made a brilliant charge through the ranks of Ash, who received a sabre cut in the head, but utterly routed the superior rebel force. Lieut. Ash was engaged in a desperate hand to hand combat with the rebel captain, whom he had already run through with his sabre, when just as his foe was drawing a revolver shot him dead and preserved his life. One horse in killed and wounded was eight; rebel loss 14.

The rebel force is in our immediate front. Their army is massed at Culpepper. Gen. Gorman has gone to Washington. It is reported that he will be assigned to a division in the west, under Major General McClelland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The committee on the surrender of Harper's Ferry have reported that Col. Thos. H. Ford, of the 32d Ohio volunteers, conducted the defense of Maryland Heights without ability, abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the estimation of the committee, for a command in the service. The said Col. Ford, by direction of the President, is dismissed from the service of the United States.

21. The commission having reported that the behavior of the 126th New York infantry was disgraceful, and that Major Bayard for his bad conduct ought to be dismissed, the said Major Bayard, of the 126th New York volunteers, is, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

32. The commission having reported that Brig. Gen. Julius White, United States volunteers, acted with decided capacity and courage, and merits its approbation; and having found nothing in the conduct of the subordinate officers brought before the commission, each are released from arrest and ordered to report to duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.

It is reported this morning that the rebels were in Mercersburg, and on their way to Chambersburg. It is probably unfounded, and caused by squads of Union cavalry purchasing horses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

A correspondent of the associated press at headquarters army of the Potomac, reports a small force of the enemy's cavalry made its appearance yesterday morning at Salem, which is 13 miles from Warrenton. They were hovering in the rear of our army, evidently watching our movements, to cut off the transportation of our supplies. Gen. Bayard remains at Rappahannock station with the enemy in force on the opposite side of the river. The troops are in a comfortable and healthy condition, being well clothed and having ample supplies of food.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, 11th.

Gen. McClellan was escorted to the cars this noon by a large cavalcade of officers, including Gen. Burnside. There was no demonstration on his departure.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

DETROIT, Nov. 11.

The baggage car of the night express coming west, containing mail, express money and baggage, was entirely destroyed by fire at Longwood Station, Great Western railway, last night.

New York, Nov. 11.

Gold 130 1/4 1/2. Flour 56 super; 5/8 5/8, 50 super state; 5/75, 50 super western; 6/00, 40 common to medium extra western. Wheat 1c lower; 1 1/2, 25 Chicago spring; 1 1/2, 50 Milwaukee club; 1 1/2, 50 Amber Iowa.

New York, Nov. 12.

A Key West letter reports the capture of the schooners Francis and Tolera, both of Nassau, by the gunboat Sagamore. They were caught running the blockade.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: Gen. Banks, Heintzelman, Halleck, and Col. Hamilton, of Texas had a long interview with the president to-day. Gen. Banks leaves for New York this P. M.

Maj. Gen. Duell is under arrest and will be tried in Cincinnati for misconduct in the Kentucky campaign.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 11. Special to Herald.—Rebel pickets have appeared on the Virginia side of the Potomac, between Berlin and Point of Rocks. The rebel cavalry are scouring the country on the south side of London Heights. Yesterday they fired upon our pickets in London Valley. A contraband came in from Winchester, and reports the column of Jackson in the vicinity of Front Royal, with the exception of 2,000, and six guns in the valley.

Boston, Nov. 12. The correspondent of the Boston Journal writes from on board the U. S. steamer South Carolina, off Charleston, under date of October 18th, as follows: The British frigate Racer, by permission of Flag Officer Green, entered Charleston harbor and took away as passenger the British consul.

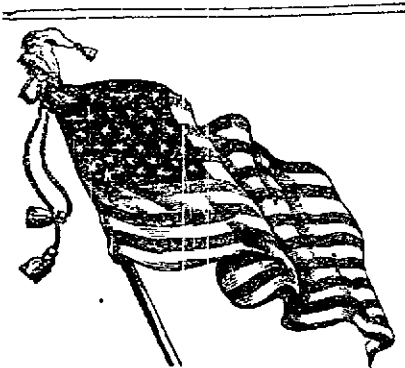
The consul says that the rebels have just launched a powerful ram, and that two more are ready for plating with iron, which they expect every day to arrive from England in four iron plated steamers. He also reports the rebel steamer Nashville lying at the mouth of the Stono Inlet, six miles from Charleston, waiting a chance to run out. He reports 200 cases of yellow fever at Charleston when he left.

The same correspondent, under date of the 19th, writes as follows: About 1 o'clock last night heavy firing was heard to the northward, which continued for half an hour. From the sound of the guns, this firing was judged to be about eight miles off. This morning a boat arrived from the flag ship, informing us that a vessel had run the blockade during the night, and the firing was from the Flambear, which got under weigh before the steamer ran the line of the blockade, and attempted to stop her, but she took not the least notice of the Flambear, which fired twenty-two shots against her sides, but they rattled off like so much hail. She must have been iron-plated, and very thick at that, or the Flambear's shots would have gone through her, but she kept on up the channel and run in. It is thought she is the vessel the rebels expected with the iron plates, and if so we must expect some hot work before long unless we have something here besides wooden ships to contend against them.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11. The southern telegraph line was working to Nashville between 10 and 5 P. M. to-day. At the latter hour it gave out, and was probably cut by guerrillas south of Gallatin, Tenn., and it is now in force under Gen. Wheeler was within 16 miles of Manassasville last night, when reinforcements were ordered forward. Gen. Gilbert has sufficient force to protect Green River bridge. Gen. Rosecrans ordered the trains proceeding from Louisville towards Nashville to return.

In the absence of any telegraphic communication from the reporter of the associated press at Nashville, we infer that all is quiet. Lieut. Johnson, of the 17th Kentucky volunteers, union, and a brother of Adam R. Johnson, the rebel guerrilla chief, in Green River country, tendered his resignation to Major General McCook, alleging as a reason the publication by the President of his emancipation proclamation, when McCook ordered him to be arrested and sent to the military prison in Irons. After 10 or 15 days confinement, no charges having been preferred against him, General Boyle released him, ordering him to join his regiment without delay.





Former float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Grant's Army in Motion.

Gen. Grant is in the field in person. His army arrived at Lagrange, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, on the 5th, and were still there on the 7th. Gen. Hamilton's division arrived at Grand Junction on the 4th, and encamped two miles southwest of that place on the 7th. His army was expected to remain there for several days. The forces are all destined for Holly Springs, Mississippi, twenty-five miles south, where the enemy is reported to be in large force. A great battle is imminent, and cannot be long delayed, if the rebels do not retreat.

Resistance to the Draft.

The disturbance in Ozaukee county, on account of the draft, is considered somewhat serious. Six companies of the 28th regiment, under Col. Lewis, have been sent there to secure obedience to the laws. They have probably arrived at their place of destination, as they left Milwaukee Tuesday evening. Ten thousand rounds of ammunition were forwarded to them from Madison.

It is reported that the mob in Milwaukee consider the postponement of the draft to the 19th inst. evidence that they have intimidated the Governor. They will find this as much of a delusion as the promise of the democratic leaders that if they obtained a large democratic majority in Milwaukee county, there would be no draft. We much mistake the firmness of Gov. Salomon if he does not promptly dispel this mistake on their part.

The patriotic counties of this state that have filled their quotas of volunteers will expect that those districts which are behind shall be compelled to furnish their proportion of men for the defense of the country. The Governor has the power to enforce the draft, as there are five full regiments in the state, armed and equipped; besides this, the militia of the state may be called upon, and we are quite sure there would be a willing response.

It is not at all remarkable that the threatened resistance to the draft proceeds from those localities where there are the largest democratic majorities. It is a fitting commentary upon the sentiments of the Ryan address which are so generally popular in Milwaukee and Ozaukee.

Hon. Walter D. McIndoe has been appointed provost marshal of this state, and has gone to the infected districts on the lake shore, where the exercise of the authority vested in him by the national government may become necessary.

The following dispatch was received at the executive office on Tuesday:

To Gov. SALOMON.—The militia rolls of Ozaukee county have been seized and destroyed by a mob. Pors, Blair, White, Towsley, and several of the citizens have been seriously injured. The houses of Pors, Loomis, Hunt, Blair, and Dr. Stillman, White's, and Towsley's houses are threatened, and may be destroyed before this reaches you. The mob numbered several hundred.

The Madison Journal of Tuesday says: They have resisted the draft, destroyed the box containing the names of the subject to military duty, torn up the lists, assaulted and wounded the draft commissioner, Mr. Pors, and several other peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and demolished their houses. We are also informed that the houses of Bank Comptroller Ramsey, Judge White and others are threatened with destruction. Mr. Ramsey's only offense is that he is a state officer and a loyal citizen. He is not at home, being occupied with his duties here, and if in his absence his wife and children are to be the victims of an act of wanton madness such as even mobs seldom commit. Judge White is a democrat, but a loyal man, and we presume his only offense has been in advising submission to the laws.

This lawless violence will be of no long continuance. Governor Salomon is taking prompt measures to restore order and the supremacy of the legitimate and regular authorities. There will be no hesitating tenderness or weak and injudicious lenity. The mob must disperse and submit, or for the just consequences of their acts. They have appealed to force, and if they do not quickly return to their allegiance, the strong arm of the military power will be unhesitatingly and unsparringly employed to reduce them to order.

Bank Comptroller Ramsey left this afternoon for his home in Ozaukee, to protect his family and property from the threatened assaults of the rioters.

There is also trouble about the draft in Washington county. The Milwaukee Sentinel of to-day says:

The draft commissioner for Washington county, who performed his duties at West Bend on Monday, was yesterday assailed by a band of men, but succeeded in making his escape on horseback to Scholesville, whence he came into the city. We do not learn that any special harm was done. The commissioner brought with him the names of those drafted. Judge Peabody attempted to pacify the crowd, and stated his intention, as a drafted man, to go into camp with them, but it had no effect.

The Sentinel also gives the following additional news from Ozaukee county:

done much damage to private property. They are reported to have two or three field pieces with which to repel any attempt to coerce them. Some 600 troops have gone up.

The Harper's Ferry Investigation.

GEN. HALLECK ON McCLELLAN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The following paragraph contains the summing up of the Harper's Ferry commission touching Gen. White:

"Of the subordinate officers referred to in this case, with the exception of Colonel Thomas H. Ford, the commission finds nothing in their conduct that calls for censure. On the contrary, Gen. Julius White merits approbation. He appears, from the evidence, to have acted with decided capability and courage." The following is the concluding passage which deals with General McClellan: "The commission has remarked freely on the conduct of Col. Miles, an able officer killed in one of the battles of our country, and it cannot, from any motive of delicacy, refrain from pointing those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The general-in-chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the army invading the state of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing the invading enemy. The general-in-chief also testified that, in his opinion, Gen. McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the commission fully concurs. The evidence thus introduced from the commission is so plain and so convincing that it leaves no room for doubt. The general-in-chief, as well as Maryland Highways, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed at Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been secured, and probably saved 2000 at Antietam.

How important was this defense we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men, comprising at that time the whole of our army, more than 20,000 were at Harper's Ferry, and of this the main body was up in Virginia. By reference to the evidence it will be seen that at the moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, his little army was in reality relieved by Gen. Franklin's and Sumner's corps at Crumpton Gap, within seven miles of his position, and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry no time was given to make prisoners even before the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or have been taken in detail, with the river dividing his forces.

(Signed) D. HUNTER, Major General.

Pres. J. Holtz, judge advocate general in this report.

Gen. C. A. Adams, Gen. Augur, Maj. Don Piatt, Capt. Ball, being the whole of the commission, and four of them being regular army officers coincide. Major Piatt is understood to be the writer of the report.

The following correspondence contains, it is stated, some of the reasons why the President has concurred with his military advisers in making the recent important change in the command of the army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir: In reply to the report of the general-in-chief, contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report:

First, That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McClellan, are made by his staff officers on the chiefs of bureaus here—that is, the quartermaster supplies, by his chief quartermaster on quartermaster general; for commissary supplies by his chief commissary on the commissary general.

No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the secretary of war, and none upon the general-in-chief.

Second, On several occasions Gen. McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately reported to the heads of bureaus, with orders to report; it is ascertained that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the quartermaster general had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I am able to ascertain, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau in issuing all the supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan, or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occurred in forwarding supplies by said road on account of the crowded condition of railroad depots, or of a want of sufficient number of cars, but whenever notified of this fact agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the existing superintendence, Gen. McClellan, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains.

An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan, will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments. From all the information that I can get, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than in the case of our armies in the west. The latter have operated at much greater distance from the sources of supplies, and have far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third, Soon after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan was asked to give me information of his intended movements, in order that I might be moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On October 1st, finding that he proposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once, and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying until the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads.

On the 6th of October he was preoccupied by orders to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive his army south, and to say "Your army must move now, while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth, In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac he could have received his supplies almost as readily as remaining in position on the north side.

Fifth, On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, General McClellan stated that he would receive at least three days to supply the 1st, 5th and 6th corps, that they needed shoes, and other indispensable articles of clothing as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only halting for the distribution of his supplies. On the 11th of October he telegraphed to me that a por-

tion of his supplies, sent by railroad, had been delayed. As already stated, agents were being sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date, the 11th, General McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th of October, he complained that the rate of supply was only 160 horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington. I immediately directed the quartermaster general to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to General McClellan. General Meigs reported to me on the 16th of October, that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks had been 1,450 per week, or 8,454 in all.

In addition he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and the number of these animals with General McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac, over 5,000. He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, Gen. McClellan stated in regard to Gen. Meigs' report, that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "That Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department.

On the 20th of October he reported, as the result of his investigation, that 43,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermasters of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st, and that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more had been ordered.

Col. Ingalls, aid-de-camp and chief of staff of Gen. McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders."

On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that the clothing was "not detained in the cars at depots. Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrived and is issued, and no more is still wanted."

I have ordered from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles. In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of communication, the waste of his army to the proper bureaus of the war department, I report that in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.

It is due to Gen. Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gen. McClellan. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

To Brigadier General Meigs.

Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in my letter or dispatch to make any accusation against yourself or your department, for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey, was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

The radical emancipation party in Missouri have elected five members of congress, and it is thought carried the legislature. This result is as unexpected as it is gratifying. It is a sign that a new party is rising in the south, not at all favorable to the pro-slavery democratic party of the north.

It is a significant fact, derived from the results of the late elections, that wherever, in state or county, the republican organization has been retained and no attempt made to conciliate conservatism with Union tickets, but where the radical doctrines of the republican party have been most faithfully upheld, there our majorities have been largest.

MORE TRUTHFUL COMPLIMENTARY.—The Madison Journal, in noticing some military changes in this state, says:

"Capt. Trowbridge, mustering officer at Milwaukee, we understand, is relieved by Capt. Mizner. It will be difficult for him to make himself as generally unpopular as his predecessor, so effectually to secure the ill-will of all who have dealings with him."

No man who has had any business transactions with Capt. Trowbridge will hesitate to endorse this allusion as to the manner in which he has conducted his official business, and it is strange that the government so long retained him in a position in which he incurred the ill-will of all who were compelled to have any dealings with him.

Col. Lewis, of the 28th regiment, has been appointed draft commissioner for the county of Milwaukee.

The draft in that place has been postponed until the 19th, by an order of the adjutant general which we publish to-day. The Milwaukee mob will probably have a good time if they attempt to interfere with the proceedings.

Among the leaders of the mob in Milwaukee, to resist the draft, was one Adam Poertner, just elected to the assembly on the democratic ticket. He ought to be promptly arrested and confined. Such a man has no right to sit in the legislature of a loyal state.—Madison Journal.

The seat of Congressman Cox, of Ohio, is to be contested by Mr. Shellbarger, who is confident that he can prove fraudulent votes more than enough to defeat his opponent. Cox's majority is only 283.

GENERAL MITCHELL'S FAMILY.—General Mitchell has left six children, three sons and three daughters, whose mother died some time ago. His youngest son is now at West Point, and the other two were with him as members of his staff.

It is now believed that, notwithstanding the democratic gains at the recent elections, the Administration will have a majority in the next congress.

FIVE JUST MEN IN SODOM.—The Richmond Examiner enumerates five men in the north whom it compares to the "five just men in Sodom"—Franklin Pierce, C. L. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Thomas and Horatio Seymour.

SOMETHING OF A WIN.—The N. Y. Express says that John Morrissey, the pugilist, won \$25,000 on Seymour's election.

ELECTED AGAIN.—Caleb Cushing is again elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from Newburyport.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Telegraphs Report.

Last Night's Report.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 5.

A fire occurred here last night which destroyed Stewell's warehouse, stables, 600 boxes of cotton, some produce, &c. The loss will exceed \$50,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Sailed this morning from quarantine, the United States transports, Catawba, Matanzas, Pocahontas, Connecticut, and United States, for Fortress Monroe, with Corcoran's brigade.

At a democratic meeting last evening, John Van Buren nominated General McClellan for President in 1864.

Lord Lyons, the English minister, is still at the Brevoort House. He has received a large number of distinguished visitors since his arrival last Saturday. His Lordship paid General Scott a very lengthy visit yesterday afternoon.

Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds, &c., belonging to Riggs & Co., stolen from the Bank of America on the 5th inst., were recovered by the police yesterday from the hands of a noted receiver of stolen property.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—President Lincoln and family moved back to the White House to-day from the Soldiers' Home.

A. D. Richardson, chief correspondent of the Tribune, with Burnside's army, were run down yesterday by six bullets on McClellan's staff, moved by drunkenness and a spirit of hostility to the Tribune.

To-night McClellan arrived in a special train, decorated with flags, and was saluted by artillery and troops drawn up in line.

Gen. Sykes is the only officer of rank who offered to resign on the reception of the news of McClellan's removal, and he proposed that the regulars should give up their arms. McClellan advised him not to do so.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The Memphis Bulletin says Holly Springs has been evacuated by the rebel forces. In a later article it contradicts the statement, and says a gentleman arrived at Memphis who left Holly Springs on Friday noon. At that time the rebels still held it. He also says they had thrown forward to make 15,000 men as far as Lamar—distant ten miles.

From a highly credible source, and one which has later news, we learn that the rebels have fallen back, and the advance spoken of was simply to cover their movements. We also learn that the advance guard of the federal army was within a few miles of Holly Springs. Our informant says that one sub division of Pemberton's army is back of Tallahatchie River, another has gone to Jackson, and still another to Meridian.

A letter from Holly Springs to the Mobile Tribune, says there are not a thousand blankets in Price's army corps. Blankets and knapsacks were nearly all thrown away in their retreat from Luka and Corinth, and there are none now to supply the want. Socks and under clothing they equally need.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, announces that the union dioceses of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, is complete under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America, and that the first general council will meet in Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, Nov. 12th.

One cause of the rebels evacuating Holly Springs is their general loss of confidence in Van Dorn. A battle under him could not but prove disastrous.

A dispatch to Gen. Tuttle from Gen. Ransom, at Fort Donelson, says:

"My command arrived here to-day, and leave for Paducah, via Fort Henry, to-morrow. We have marched 160 miles, had a fight with Woodard on the 5th, and gave him grief—killed sixteen, wounded forty, captured twenty men and one hundred horses and mules, and any quantity of arms and hats, and drove him to the other side of the Cumberland."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Accounts from Manassas Junction to-day say the railroad is in good order from Col. Lett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar Run bridge, and all the way up to Rappahannock Station. Contrabands coming out on lines at Rappahannock Station report Longstreet in command of the rebel forces at Culpepper, and that Lee, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say that Gen. A. P. Hill's force continues in the valley, and that Longstreet's forces, and others at Culpepper, were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond.

Scouts from Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps yesterday, reported the enemy's pickets at both, and a Union lady sent to our lines under a flag of truce, says Gen. Hill was two days before lying on the other side of the Gap.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The following is the order relieving Gen. McClellan:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 182.—By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major General McClellan be relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that Major General Burnside take command of that army. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. G.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.

The Evening News has seen a private letter from Springfield which says Schofield is moving back to that point. Scarcity of forage in Arkansas is said to be the cause.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.

An error has been discovered in the first count of the votes of the 34 congressional district, which elects Hon. A. H. Rives to congress in place of Mr. Sleeper, by twelve majority.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Special to Times.—Gen. Halleck, it is said, will visit the army of the Potomac on a tour of inspection, and to consult with Gen. Burnside.

Medical Director Crane reports from Hill-top Head that in his judgment it would be extremely imprudent to subject unacclimated troops to the dangers of yellow fever in the department of the south until after a severe frost. This strong opinion will probably cause some little delay in the sailing of Hunter's command.

Gen. Augur will be commissioned major general to-morrow, for gallant conduct during Pope's Virginia campaign, and especially for service at Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded. He and Gen. Andrews have been ordered to report to Gen. Banks.

Gen. Morris will be in command at Baltimore until Gen. Schenck is sufficiently recovered to resume his duties.

The committee on fortifications have appointed Gens. Cullum and Barzard, of the

engineers, and Barry of the artillery, a sub-committee for minutely inspecting and reporting upon the various works and lines of defense around this city. These officers have already examined 26 of our defensive works, and suggested alterations and additions, but on the whole are well satisfied with the work as originally planned.

The charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter, for misconduct at Bull Run, cannot be investigated till the arrival of Gen. Pope. A dispatch was received last night from Gen. Pope giving the names of 300 Indians condemned to being executed, requesting approval of the court martial sentence. It was replied to by the President that only the ringleaders shall be executed, and asking for a copy of the evidence.

It is expected that the Intelligence of to-morrow will contain Gen. Scott's reply to Burnside's letter.

Special to Tribune.—Recent reconnoissances indicate that two divisions of rebel cavalry are between the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and one division in the vicinity of the old battle ground of Cedar Mountain, under command of Gen. D. H. Hill. Gen. Hampton's legion, consisting of a brigade of cavalry from Stuart's division and Sperryville yesterday, with Burnside's army, were run down yesterday by six bullets on McClellan's staff, moved by drunkenness and a spirit of hostility to the Tribune.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—President Lincoln and family moved back to the White House to-day from the Soldiers' Home.

A. D. Richardson, chief correspondent of the Tribune, with Burnside's army, were run down yesterday by six bullets on McClellan's staff, moved by drunkenness and a spirit of hostility to the Tribune.

To-night McClellan arrived in a special train, decorated with flags, and was saluted by artillery and troops drawn up in line.

Gen. Sykes is the only officer of rank who offered to resign on the reception of the news of McClellan's removal, and he proposed that the regulars should give up their arms. McClellan advised him not to do so.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The Memphis Bulletin says Holly Springs has been evacuated by the rebel forces. In a later article it contradicts the statement, and says a gentleman arrived at Memphis who left Holly Springs on Friday noon. At that time the rebels still held it. He also says they had thrown forward to make 15,000 men as far as Lamar—distant ten miles.

From a highly credible source, and one which has later news, we learn that the rebels have fallen back, and the advance spoken of was simply to cover their movements. We also learn that the advance guard of the federal army was within a few miles of Holly Springs. Our informant says that one sub division of Pemberton's army is back of Tallahatchie River, another has gone to Jackson, and still another to Meridian.

A letter from Holly Springs to the Mobile Tribune, says there are not a thousand blankets in Price's army corps. Blankets and knapsacks were nearly all thrown away in their retreat from Luka and Corinth, and there are none now to supply the want. Socks and under clothing they equally need.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, announces that the union dioceses of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, is complete under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America, and that the first general council will meet in Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, Nov. 12th.

One cause of the rebels evacuating Holly Springs is their general loss of confidence in Van Dorn. A battle under him could not but prove disastrous.

A dispatch to Gen. Tuttle from Gen. Ransom, at Fort Donelson, says:

"My command arrived here to-day, and leave for Paducah, via Fort Henry, to-morrow. We have marched 160 miles, had a fight with Woodard on the 5th, and gave him grief—killed sixteen, wounded forty, captured twenty men and one hundred horses and mules, and any quantity of arms and hats, and drove him to the other side of the Cumberland."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Accounts from Manassas Junction to-day say the railroad is in good order from Col. Lett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar Run bridge, and all the way up to Rappahannock Station. Contrabands coming out on lines at Rappahannock Station report Longstreet in command of the rebel forces at Culpepper, and that Lee, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say that Gen. A. P. Hill's force continues in the valley, and that Longstreet's forces, and others at Culpepper, were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond.

Scouts from Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps yesterday, reported the enemy's pickets at both, and a Union lady sent to our lines under a flag of truce, says Gen. Hill was two days before lying on the other side of the Gap.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The following is the order relieving Gen. McClellan:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 182.—By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major General McClellan be relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that Major General Burnside take command of that army. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. G.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.

The Evening News has seen a private letter from Springfield which says Schofield is moving back to that point. Scarcity of forage in Arkansas is said to be the cause.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.

An error has been discovered in the first count of the votes of the 34 congressional district, which elects Hon. A. H. Rives to congress in place of Mr. Sleeper, by twelve majority.

Afternoon Dispatches.

DETROIT, Nov. 11.

The baggage car of the night express coming west, containing mail, express money, and baggage, was entirely destroyed by fire at Longwood Station, Great Western railway, last night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Gold 130 1/2 to 130 3/4. Flour 56 lower; 5,88 5,90 super state; 5,75 to 5,90 super western; 6,00 to 6,10 common to medium extra western. Wheat 10 lower; 1,17 to 1,25 Chicago spring; 1,25 to 1,30 Milwaukee club; 1,35 to 1,40 Amber Iowa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

A Key West letter reports the capture of the schooner Frances and Tola, both of Nassau, by the gunboat Sagamore. They were caught running the blockade.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: Gens. Banks, Heintzelman and Halleck, and Col. Hamilton, of Texas, had a conference with the president to-day. Gen. Banks leaves for New York this P. M.

Maj. Gen. Beal is under arrest and will be tried in Cincinnati for misconduct in the Kentucky campaign.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.

Special to Herald.—Rebel pickets have appeared on the Virginia side of the Potomac, between Berlin and Point of Rocks. The rebel cavalry are scouring the country on the south side of London Heights.

Yesterday they fired upon our pickets in London Valley. A contraband came in from Winchester, and reports the column of Jackson in the vicinity of Front Royal, with the exception of 2,000, and six guns in the valley.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.











the time afore-said, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand one hundred and ninety nine dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 23rd day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety six, besides the costs of this action.

Witness, the Hon. David McGill, Judge of said court, [L. E.] this 10th day of October, A. D. 1893.

LEVI ALDEN, Clerk.      JOHN WINANS,  
ocd347w      Plaintiff's Attorney, Vanoverille, Wis.



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